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EDITORIALS

HERZSTEIN BEQUEST

In the making of wills the inner soul of the man is often revealed. Volumes have been written on freak wills—on wills that carry a lifelong hatred or malice to the grave; on wills that impose such conditions as make questionable the sanity of the maker, and the legality of the instrument.

Just as some wills reflect the meaner human characteristics of envy, malice, hatred, egotism, and self-laudation, so do others go down to posterity a mirror of friendship, affection, kindliness, advancement of learning and the arts, and of charity to fellow men.

The will of Dr. Morris Herzstein is a testament to the fine spirit that dwelt within the man. His years were filled with work for the sick and the needy-with encouragement of art and of science, with an intense interest in his profession and in his adopted country, and his will clearly testifies to each fine interest.

That Doctor Herzstein appreciated to the full the necessity for a thorough scientific training of every man interested in the health or the life of another, was evidenced by his gift of \$20,000 to the California Medical Association to be used in the "suppression of quackery in the practice of medicine.

That he also recognized the only proper means for such suppression, his various gifts to educational institutions and to research laboratories amply evidences. Only when all practitioners of medicine, of whatever so-called school or cult, are equally equipped educationally, will quackery be a thing of the past.

The California Medical Association acknowledges with gratitude the gift and the trust reposed in it. Such faith is a stimulus to closer organization for higher standards of education and better service to humanity.

VIVISECTION; ANTIVIVISECTION: PHILO-SOPHICAL THINKING—AS RECENTLY DISCUSSED BY SOME LAY **PUBLICISTS**

Among the feature writers of the daily lay press, the names of H. G. Wells, George Bernard Shaw and H. L. Mencken scintillate as bright and shining lights. By chance, our eyes caught recent articles by each in three different papers having a bearing on certain phases of medicine and fitting in one with the other in sufficient degree to lead to the following comments.

Experimentation done in humanitarian wise on lower animals, in the effort to secure knowledge of biologic facts that could be put to effective use in the prevention of diseases among humans so that human health and life might be the better conserved, is a procedure to which medical men almost everywhere subscribe. We acknowledge this desire to acquire more exact knowledge, not only for knowledge's sake, but especially because it permits us again and again to be of more efficient service to our fellow humans who seek our aid. Also, because of our intimate knowledge of the actual facts, we deny the imputations and statements of well-meaning or other individuals who have persuaded themselves, for reasons of which they may or may not be conscious, that medical men in carrying out such experiments on animals do so with callousness to animal suffering and with purposes not scientific or altruistic.

In a recent Sunday newspaper appeared a feature article by H. G. Wells, famous British writer, captioned "Vivisection Foes Called Champions of Fantasy." To quote a few paragraphs:

"... What is vivisection? It is a clumsy and misleading name for experimentation upon animals for the sake of the knowledge to be gained thereby. It is clumsy and misleading because it means literally cutting up alive, and trails with it to most uninstructed minds a suggestion of highly sensitive creatures bound and helpless being slowly anatomized to death. This is an idea naturally repulsive to gentle and kindly spirits, and it puts an imputation of extreme cruelty upon vivisection which warps the discussion from the outset. . . .

". . . But the larger bulk of experiments upon animals for scientific purposes involves no cutting about and very little pain. . . . There may be the prick of an injection and a subsequent illness. Where there is actual cutting it is nearly always performed under anesthetics and in a considerable proportion of such cases there is no need for the